

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BROWN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
MY DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Republican National Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MCNEDE, of Marathon;
BRADFORD RICHFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Wm. V. Vaughan, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. Lindeman, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
JOHN F. POTTER,
OF Walworth County.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT:
LUTHER HANCHETT,
OF Portage County.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:
A. SCOTT SLOAN,
OF Dodge County.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,
S. J. M. PUTNAM, of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,
K. W. BEMIS, of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,
S. HOLDREDGE, Jr., of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

For District Attorney,
I. C. SLOAN, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,
EDWARD RUGER, of Harmony.

For Coroner,
JOHN E. YOUNG, of Harmony.

Treated as it Deserves.

The Democrat complains that we do not treat it well. We think our treatment towards it is as good as it deserves. Contrary to what we had been led to expect from the new editor, we found him very soon after the commencement of his paper, indulging in bitter, vindictive and false aspersions upon the republican party and its candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. When it said that Abraham Lincoln was a "TORY" and a "TRAITOR" to his country, and the APOSTATE and INGRATE son of Kentucky; we were sneeringly told that the charge would remain good until disproved. When it published forgeries and imputed them to republicans, and to the whole party, we exposed them; but instead of acknowledging its error or offering proofs, the Democrat produces "more of the same sort." After repeatedly calling the republican party abolitionists, we asked for a definition of that word, and this is the candid and fair reply which this model of a "gentleman and a democrat" gave us:—

"An abolitionist is a viper of the lowest order of the genus homo, a hypocrite in religion, a member of the wide-awakes, was born and schooled at Oberlin, lives at or within a thousand miles of Ripon, believes in free love, and whips his wife."

Abolitionism being synonymous with republicanism, in the vocabulary of the Democrat, we are thus informed what it means when it calls us abolitionists.

This might have been borne with some patience, perhaps, as we are accustomed to that kind of treatment from democratic printers; but growing bolder and more unscrupulous, it declared that "the republican party conspired and armed the felon and murderer Brown in his foray upon the lives and property of the people of Virginia—that ITS MEMBERS PLACED ARMS in his hands to smother down in cold blood his innocent and unoffending countrymen"—that "enemies and fanatics of this REPUBLICAN PARTY are [now] fomenting insurrection among the slaves, urging them to arson, and placing the murderous KNIFE in the HAND OF THE SLAVE, with which to CUT THE THROAT OF HIS MASTER!"—"that the history of the republican party is SKEARED ALL OVER WITH BLOOD and TREASON."

If this is not provocation enough to treat that paper with some severity we would like to know what further insult and abuse is necessary to make it proper to do so? Does a "gentleman" use such language toward his opponents? Is it nothing to call our candidate a Tory and an apostate and ingrate, and all of us collectively, murderers, wife-whippers, hypocrites and cut-throats? But it means nothing personal, it says, when it imputes these crimes to the whole party. Well, if it wishes to withdraw any portion of its vile charges from the entire republican party, let it begin by pointing out what member of the republican party put arms into the hands of John Brown to shoot down the people of Virginia—let it give the names, if it can, of those republicans who have furnished knives with which to cut the throats of the slave-holders of Texas. Until it can do these things, or abandon its charges, it must be content to occupy the position in which we have placed it.

THE GREAT TEXAS SCARE.—The Marshal (Texas) Republican states that what was supposed to be poison in Cherokee county, subjected to chemical analysis turns out to be a harmless preparation. Other developments will probably show that the deception was the plot of politicians for political effect.

Dr. STRAWS.—Three hundred and seventy-one cars reached Cleveland during the Perry monument inauguration. Presidential votes were taken on several of the trains, aggregating thus: Lincoln 2,091, Douglas 705, Breckinridge 95, Bell 48.

That's about the way it runs out west.

"That Resolution" Once More.

The Democrat is as deficient in its history of the free suffrage resolution of 1849, as it is unfortunate in its construction of it. As a matter of history it denies that a "fusion" of the democracy and the free soil party under the lead of S. M. Booth was effected.

The history of that fusion is this: A democratic state convention was called to be held in Madison on the 5th, and a free soil convention on the 7th of September, under the name of the "union democracy." Some of the delegates to the democratic convention, particularly those from Waukesha county, when the "Waukesha school" of politics had a peculiar significance, were delegates to the free soil convention.

When the democratic convention assembled on the 5th, Mr. Wells of Waukesha moved to adjourn to the 7th, in order to meet the free soilers in a union convention. This motion was resisted by other delegates in the convention, but after a long dispute, on motion of Mr. Cohnen, who subsequently reported the free suffrage and other free soil resolutions adopted by the convention, an adjournment was carried until the 6th, after an assurance by Mr. Wells that even an adjournment for one day would take the wind from the sails of the free-soilers, or conciliate them sufficiently to accomplish the proposed union. On the 6th the convention nominated its ticket and adopted its famous platform.

The free soil convention met on the 7th, and after a stormy opening, A. W. Randall submitted a proposition to disband the free soil organization and adopt the state ticket nominated by the democratic convention. Another storm followed, the particulars of which are not necessary here, and Satterlee Clark came in with a proposition that the convention was not a free soil convention. Mr. Barlow, of Walworth county, offered a proposition that it was a free soil convention, and that it would nominate a strict free soil ticket. The proposition of Mr. Barlow was adopted by a vote of 26 to 19, when the bolting movement referred to by the Democrat commenced. The 19 bolters, however, were recalled by Mr. Bond of Kenosha, (then Southport,) and the convention adjourned without nominating a ticket.

The next morning, the threatened bolters and all were present. At this point Mr. Booth became prominent, and exhibited the real purpose for which he was in the convention. He moved to reconsider Mr. Barlow's resolution adopted the day before, declaring the convention a free soil convention, &c., and offered a substitute asserting that the convention was a union convention, met to make a union nomination, and that it would proceed to transact its business. That part of Mr. Booth's substitute declaring the convention a union convention was adopted without dissent, though the other part met with the opposition of the factious member, who subsequently withdrew. Gov. Dewey who had been previously nominated by the democratic convention was then nominated by Mr. Booth and his convention.

This is the history of those two conventions, and this was the agency of Mr. Booth in a fusion which subsequently led to a union of the "free" and the "regular" democracy throughout the state, and which was ratified in this county by the nomination of James Armstrong for county judge by the union action of two conventions representing those parties and his election by those parties.

The suffrage resolution of 1849 was intended to pledge the democratic party to negro suffrage, and conciliate the free soil party, which Mr. Booth desired to transfer to the regular democracy, and with which the democracy were desirous to affiliate. It is ungrateful in the "democracy" to deny the services formerly rendered by Mr. Booth, or the association he once held with them; when his associates, if not himself, had some confidence in their professions, and folly to contend that the resolution in favor of "free and equal suffrage" meant white suffrage, when the very question of negro suffrage, as a single and detached proposition, was before the people for a vote upon it, and there was no dispute by anybody about white suffrage, and no vote to be taken upon it.

A HINT.—Pretences allying to James B. Clay's penchant for stigmatizing his political opponents as abolitionists, says: "If Mr. Clay is not old enough to know from his own recollection, he ought certainly to know from the testimony of others, that the whole of the democratic leaders and the whole democratic rank and file as an abolitionist, a thorough and life-long abolitionist."

"Abolitionism" is used now for the same purpose and by the same men as the term "federalism" in the halcyon days of democracy. No fixed or definite meaning attached to the earlier epithet; was some thing intangible, but very horrid and alarming; even Henry Clay had to bear its opprobrium, as well as shoulder the load that is now designed to crush every man who does not believe in the morality and justice of slavery and resists its extension into the free territories of the Union. "Abolitionism" is now, like "federalism" in other days, a term of very uncertain significance, unless we accept a recent definition of the Democrat of this city. "An abolitionist [said that gentlemanly and courteous journal] is a biped of the lowest order of the genus homo, a hypocrite in religion, a member of the wide-awakes, was born and schooled at Oberlin, lives at or within a thousand miles of Ripon, believes in free love, and whips his wife." Perhaps we shall be told, however, that this is not a general, but an individual designation; that though the whole republican party is characterized as an abolition party, the analysis of character is designed for the leaders or some distant locality, and not the community where it was published. Such a refuge is safe, as it avoids individual responsibility.

The New York Herald says the "union" opposition to the republicans could have ruled the house last winter had they not scattered so. Yes, and they could beat us in November but for the fact that they will be scattered so.

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Translated from the Emigrant.

Mr. Reymert Defines his Position for the Norwegian Voters.

At the request of Mr. Reymert, we have inserted on the first page of this paper an article from him, in which he endeavors to explain his political views to the Norwegians. It is no more than fair that such an opportunity should be given to a candidate of the opposite party, but we, then, are also at liberty to examine into the contents of the article.

Mr. Reymert is evidently not one of those democrats that regard the discussion of the "negro question" as insignificant. In our home politics, for the quietness of his article is a definition of his position in regard to it, and to that, therefore, we will pay the most attention.

Mr. Reymert, then, begins with declaring this sentiment in the following words: "I am, and always have been against slavery in the United States and its extension into new territories."

So far, so good. These words make Mr. Reymert an able republican, if not an abolitionist, for only an abolitionist will so clearly and so safely recommend him to the people. He seeks forth to prove that these are his real sentiments, does, in the opinion of the Norwegian-born republicans, rather prove the contrary. That he preferred Wisconsin to a slave state, for his home, proves nothing. That he, in common with "all other inhabitants of Wisconsin" strove to make Wisconsin a free state, does not necessarily prove anything, for, where "all others" were free state men, it might have been difficult enough for Mr. Reymert to have been a slave state man—at the most, that, and that he once supported the Wilcox proviso, and finally joined in my line, has been proved.

Mr. Reymert also knows very well that he, as a democratic member of congress, could do nothing for the improvement of our harbors and rivers, because the experience of the last two years has taught that the democratic party in congress will appropriate nothing for such purposes to the northern states.

Mr. Reymert also knows that the local interests of his district can be far more profitably delivered into the hands of a republican member that will have influence with the local party, which has the power in the house and is also powerful in the senate.

Finally Mr. Reymert knows that he in consideration of anything to which he as a democratic congressman might obtain the aid of his party, would have to pledge himself to all pro-slavery measures, and that notwithstanding the slaveholders might in the end turn a cold shoulder to him. All these little things we had much better trust to sound republicans.

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eighty has given to slavery the whole territory of New Mexico and Arizona, and finally asks them if they wish such a fact to be fore them; cannot put faith in the principle to leave the settlement of the question with the territorial population, when the United States shall acquire more territory from the Republic of Mexico. Do you hear, Mr. Reymert? Douglas says to the slaveholders that they may be sure of more slave territory, when the United States acquires more territory from Mexico, if they only will recognize the principle that the population of the territories shall settle the slavery question and congress not be allowed to have anything to do with it.

But we have said more than enough for this time, about the views of the democratic candidate for congress. Changed his views he has considerably since the he was a free soiler; but he would like exceedingly well to ride with one leg on each side of the fence, in order to procure the votes of both parties. It is, however, not difficult to find where he is, looking into the eyes of a little W. Wells, led to the conviction that we can safely recommend him to the people of the Norwegian born Wisconsin democrats who really "don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down" in the territories we have now and may get hereafter.

Mr. Reymert promises to advocate the passage of a homestead bill. Why, Mr. Reymert, you know very well that by seriously doing so, you would endanger all the influence you could possibly have with your party as a democratic congressman, because the democratic party in congress are opposed to the homestead bill.

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"MORE OF THE SAME SORT."—The other day the Democrat of this city published a number of extracts purporting to be the sentiments of prominent republicans. We pointed out two forgeries, and three paragraphs from those who never were republicans. This, however, does not put our neighbors on their guard. They are out this morning with another forgery—an extract which they pretend to have taken from a speech made by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, which is as follows:

"I tell you fellow citizens, the Harper's Ferry outbreak was the legitimate consequence of the teachings of the republican party!"—Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson never made a remark of that kind. He has denied it in his place in the United States Senate.

They publish in connection with it, an extract purporting to have been written by Horace Greeley. We cannot say whether it is a true extract or not, but presume it to be like the one published previously and imputed to the same gentleman, which he has declared to be a forgery. It is as follows:

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the south."—Horace Greeley.

The Democrat wants to know whether we consider the publication of the extracts it has made, a crime? We don't consider it legal forgery, for which the perpetrators could be indicted before a grand jury and punished, but morally we consider one forgery just as criminal as the other.

In relation to the extracts from Garrison & Co., it partially backs down; not in a mainly straight-forward manner, but equivocally, seeming to be anxious that the falsehood it has perpetrated, calling them republicans, should do its work. It declares that "as far as the [republican] party goes, it has the sympathy and support of Garrison and Phillips." This is entirely contrary to the truth. There are no more persistent and continual vilifiers of the republican party than Phillips and Garrison. We frequently see their articles against the republicans, republished in democratic papers. Let our neighbors go on and give us "more of the same sort," if they desire further exposure.

ANOTHER SELL.—The trot at Kalamazoo between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen on Saturday last, was a sell. Flora made one heat in 2:25, but Ethan did nothing at all—going at least than a plow-horse gait.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED. IMMEDIATELY, a competent man, who has been in the Dry Goods trade, and who can sell. Apply to J. C. SMITH, Janesville, September 23, 1860. sep23d4w

WILLIAM MERRILL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office opposite the Court House, Janesville, Wisconsin. sep23d4w

RACS WANTED. 100 TONS of Woolen Hags wanted for the manufacture of cloth. O. J. DEARBORN, sep23d4w

YOUNG AMERICA FOREVER! "Come one, come all, this Rock shall fly from its firm base, as soon as I!"

SUCH were the stirring words of James Fitz James to the bold chiefs, Kiamichie, Dine, in the Mountain House of Scotland, and now

MOSES HARSH, Proprietor of the Original Young America Clothing House,

adopts the language of the gallant Scotch hero as his own, and defies the competition and braggart boasting of all the

Petty Slop Shops in the land. From the fact that the Original

Young America Clothing House has held for the last

EIGHT YEARS the conceded reputation of being the best and largest and, above all,

Cheapest Establishment of its kind in the state. That during that time other Clothing Stores have attempted to compete with this city, and one after another have failed. The proprietor

Oldest Clothing House in the City feels that he has now the right to say it is as firmly fixed as a rock and as immovable as the everlasting hills. He knows the truth of what he says.

The People of Rock County are his witnesses. They will not lie; nor is he under the necessity of attempting to enforce

A BODILY LAW upon them, to get them to purchase their

Fall and Winter Clothing from him. He has just returned from the east, where he has purchased the

Largest and Best Stock of Clothing of all kinds, including the finest

CLOTH COATS, CASSIMERE COATS, and the best variety of

BEAVER OVERCOATS! ever brought to the west. Also,

Ready Made Clothing for Men & Boy's Wear, of every description, with

Pants and Vests to match, as well as any quantity of

Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Under Shirts, and every article of

FURNITURE STORE!

N. SWAGER, LATE of the firm of L. Moore & Co., would announce to the citizens of Janesville, Rock and adjoining counties that he has a large addition to his former stock of

Parlor and Common Furniture, which, for beauty, style and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any competitor west of New York and Boston. Among my numerous articles I will mention

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 28, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. LINDGREN, of Marathon;
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Waubesa.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
WM. W. VAUGHAN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER,
OF WAUBESA COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT,
OF WAUBESA COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,
OF LODGE COUNTY.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff,
S. J. M. PUTNAM, of Janesville.

For Register of Deeds,
K. W. BEMIS, of Plymouth.

For Treasurer,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.

For Clerk of the Court,
LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Board,
S. L. JAMES, of Beloit.

For District Attorney,
I. C. SLOAN, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor,
EDWARD RUGER, of Harmony.

For Coroner,
JOHN E. YOUNG, of Harmony.

Treated as it Deserves.

The Democrat complains that we do not

treat it well. We think our treatment to

wards it is as good as it deserves. Con-

trary to what we had been led to expect

from the new editor, we found him very soon

after the commencement of his paper, indulg-

ing in bitter, vindictive and false aspersions

upon the republican party and its candidates

for the presidency and vice-presidency.

When it said that Abraham Lincoln was a

"TORY and a TRAITOR to his country,

and the APOSTATE and INGRATE son

of Kentucky," we were sneeringly told that

the charge would remain good until dis-

proved. When it published forged and im-

puted them to republicans, and to the

whole party, we exposed them; but instead

of acknowledging its error or offering

proofs, the Democrat produces "more of

the same sort." After repeatedly calling

the republican party abolitionists, we asked

for a definition of that word, and this

is the candid and fair reply which this

model of a "gentleman and a democrat" gave

us:—

"An abolitionist is a viper of the lowest

order of the genus homo, a hypocrite in re-

ligion, a member of the white-washed,

born and schooled at Oberlin, lives at or

within a thousand miles of Ripon, believes

in free love, and whips his wife."

Abolitionism being synonymous with re-

publicanism, in the vocabulary of the De-

ocrat, we are thus informed what it means

when it calls us abolitionists.

This might have been borne with some

patience, perhaps, as we are accustomed to

that kind of treatment from democratic

prints; but growing bolder and more un-

scrupulous, it declared that "the republican

party COUNTERFEITED and AIDED the felon

and murderer Brown in his foray upon the

lives and property of the people of Vir-

ginia—that ITS MEMBERS PLACED ARMS

in that HANDS TO SMOTHER DOWN in cold

blood his innocent and unoffending country-

men—that "enslavers and fanatics of this re-

PUBLICAN PARTY ARE (NOW) fomenting insur-

rection among the slaves, urging them to

arson, and PLACING THE URGING KNIFE

IN THE HAND OF THE SLAVE, with which to

CUT THE THROAT OF HIS MASTER!"

That the history of the republican party

"That Resolution" Once More.

The Democrat is as deficient in its history

of the free suffrage resolution of 1849,

as it is unfortunate in its construction of it.

As a matter of history it denies that a

"fusion" of the democracy and the free soil

party under the lead of S. M. Booth was

effected.

The history of that fusion is this: A

democratic state convention was called to

be held in Madison on the 6th, and a free

soil convention on the 7th of September,

under the name of the "union democracy."

Some of the delegates to the democratic

convention, particularly those from Wauke-

sha county, when the "Waukesha school"

of politics had a peculiar significance,

were delegates to the free soil convention.

When the democratic convention assembled

on the 6th, Mr. Wells of Waukesha moved

to adjourn to the 7th, in order to meet the

free soilers in a union convention. This

motion was resisted by other delegates in

the convention, but after a long dispute, on

motion of Mr. Cothren, they subsequently

reported the free suffrage and other free

soil resolutions adopted by the convention,

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after an assurance by Mr. Wells that even

an adjournment for one day would take the

wind from the sails of the free-soilers, or

conciliate them sufficiently to accomplish

the proposed union. On the 6th the con-

vention nominated its ticket and adopted its

famous free soil ticket.

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and after a stormy opening, A. W. Randall

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soil organization and adopt the state ticket

nominated by the democratic convention.

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of which are not necessary here, and Satterlee

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This is the history of those two conven-

tions, and this was the agency of Mr. Booth

in a fusion which subsequently led to a

union of the "free" and the "regular" de-

mocracy throughout the state, and which

was ratified in this county by the nomina-

tion of James Armstrong for county judge

Translated from the Emigrant.

Mr. Reymert Denies his Position for the

Norwegian Voters.

At the request of Mr. Reymert, we have

inserted on the first page of this paper an

article from him, in which he endeavors to

explain his political position to the Norwe-

gians. It is no more than fair that the

opportunity should be given to a candidate of

the opposite party, but, there, there, are also

at liberty to examine into the contents of the

article.

Mr. Reymert is evidently not one of those

democrats that regard the discussion of the

"everlasting nigger question" as insignifi-

cant in our home politics, for the quaint-

ness of his article is a definition of his po-

sition in regard to it, and to that, therefore,

we will pay the most attention.

Mr. Reymert, then, begins with declar-

ing this sentiment in the following words:

"I am, and always have been against

slavery in the United States and its exten-

sion into new territories."

So far, so good. These words make Mr.

Reymert an ultra republican, if not an ab-

olitionist, for only an abolitionist will at-

tack slavery in the states. However, what

he sets forth to prove that these are his real

sentiments, does, in the opinion of the Nor-

wegian-born republicans, rather prove the

contrary. That he preferred Wisconsin to

a slave state, for his home, proves nothing.

That he, in common with all other inhabi-

tants of Wisconsin, strove to make Wiscon-

sconsin a free state, does not necessarily

prove anything, for, while "all others"

were free state men, it might have been

difficult enough for Mr. Reymert to have

been a slave state man—at the most that,

as well that he once supported the Wil-

son provision, can only prove that he has

been a decided opponent of the extension of

slavery into the territories.

Now we are left only the last of Mr.

Reymert's proof to wit: That he now

supports the principle "that the population

of the territories" shall themselves decide

the slavery question, and Mr. Reymert ought

to know that the republican part of the

Norwegian-born citizens regard that prin-

ciple (squatter sovereignty, so called) as a

cloak for the "extension of slavery to new

territories."

Therefore, by declaring himself a squa-

ter sovereignty democrat, Mr. Reymert has,

in the opinion of most of the Norwegians,

proved that he is not against the exclusion

of slavery in the territories.

Mr. Reymert tries to demonstrate the

excellence of squatter sovereignty, but verily,

his argument, too feeble to be worthy of

a man that wants the "high and respon-

sible office" of representing his country.

His arguments are—last, that everywhere

where the settlement of the slavery ques-

tion is left with the population of a terri-

tory, the result will be as in Wisconsin. 2d,

that the cause of liberty is always safe in

the hands of an enlightened people; and

3d, that the mass of those emigrating to

our territories are always liberty-loving

men.

1. If the result would always be as it

has been in Wisconsin, then the territory of

New Mexico would not today be the worst

slave country over which the flag of the

United States waves; for in New Mexico it

was left with the people themselves. Mr.

Reymert was an anti-slavery man in 1848,

and then, as he says himself, in favor of the

Eighty has given to slavery the whole

territory of New Mexico and Arizona, and

finally asks them if they, with such a fact

before them, cannot put forth in the prin-

ciple the least settlement of the question with

the territorial population, and the United

States shall acquire more territory from the

Republic of Mexico. Do you hear, Mr.

Reymert? Douglas says to the slavehold-

ers that they may be sure of more slave

territory, when the United States acquires

more territory from Mexico, if they only

would recognize the principle that the po-

pulation of the territories shall settle the

slavery question and congress not be al-

lowed to have anything to do with it.

But we have said more than enough for

this candidate for congress. Changed his

views he has considerably since he was a

free soiler; but he would like exceeding-

ly well to ride with one leg on each side of

fence, in order to procure the votes of

both parties. It is, however, not difficult

to find where he is by looking into the

find a little. We are led to the conviction

that we can safely recommend him to those

of the Norwegian born Wisconsin dem-

ocrats who really "don't care whether sla-

very is voted up or voted down" in the ter-

ritories we have now and may get here-

after.

Mr. Reymert promises to advocate the

passage of a homestead bill. Why, Mr.

Reymert, you know very well that by se-

riously doing so, you would endanger all

the influence you could possibly have with

your party as a democratic congressman, be-

cause the democratic party in congress are

opposed to the homestead bill.

Mr. Reymert also knows very well that

he, as a democratic member of congress,

can do nothing for the improvement of

our harbors and rivers, because the ex-

perience of the last two years has taught

the democratic party in congress will ap-

propriate nothing for such purposes to the

northern states.

Mr. Reymert also knows that the local

interests of his district can be far more

profitably delivered into the hands of a re-

publican member that will have influence

with his own party, which has the power in

the house and is also powerful in the senate.

Finally Mr. Reymert knows that he in

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. COOPER, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Geo. C. HECKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—S. C. BUCKLEY, Pastor. Services in the Court Room, Young America Block, every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. BROWN, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. Friday evening service 7:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. SPANGLER, Rector. Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M., and 3 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KINNEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M.

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ST. CUTHBERT (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Adams streets. Jons Dwyer, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M., and 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 8 P. M.

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C. D. Fox of Roscoe has left with the Journal an ear of corn having on it eleven hundred kernels, some of the kernels measuring nearly three-quarters of an inch in length. This ear, he says, is only an average specimen of his crop.

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WM. M. BIRT, Secretary.

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In consideration of the foregoing, the shipper is to release the railroad company from all liability for damage or loss, of whatsoever nature, occurring to said property while in their possession, whether or not such damage or loss results from the carelessness or neglect of said company's agents or employees.

A New Book.—We have had upon our table, for several days, without an opportunity to examine it, a new work by the author of "Atonement," "Hidden Path," &c., and the title of "Nemesis." It is published by Derby & Jackson, New York, and a circular accompanying the book thus describes it:

"The scene of the story of Nemesis, is laid in the South; the time, the beginning of the present century. The customs and many of the events of those days are traced with fidelity and spirit, yet so skillfully interwoven with the narrative that the reader is not wearied by statistics or dry historical details. The homes of fifty years ago seem familiar to him as those he visited yesterday, and their inmates differ little from the men and women with whom he associates daily. The pictures of humble life of which we have many in the earlier chapters, are graphic and refreshing. In no other work from the author's pen can there be found greater variety of incident, more artistic delineation of character, more earnestness of thought and vigor of description, and certainly no other contains a plot so striking in conception and so ably managed. The reader cannot but remark as he proceeds how naturally, yet how irresistibly he is borne along by the tide of events—for the story seems to tell itself—the author, all the while out of sight. There is no need after he is once in the current to explain the bold and somewhat ominous title that frowns at the top of the page. Before the Nemesis is unveiled, the reader feels her subtle influence, understanding by intuition that there are hidden springs and secret wires under the feet and in the bones of the unsuspecting objects of her vengeance, and the pertinent motto of the author—'The Mills of the Gods grind slowly'—fully proves that retribution, though sometimes slow, is always sure."

For sale by Newell; price \$1.25.

Rev. Hiram Foote will preach at the Congregational church to-morrow morning.

A gentleman named Robinson reached St. Paul the other morning, by the overland route via Pembina, from Oregon, having traveled the entire distance on horseback and alone. The distance journeyed is somewhere in the neighborhood of seventeen hundred miles. He left Oregon sometime in the month of May last.

THE SLIPS. In the Congregational Church will be read on Monday, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. All persons wishing to obtain seats for the coming year are requested to be at the church promptly at the hour.

By order of the Trustees.

September 21, 1860. sep21dwt

The City Treasurer

Has rented his office to the room over the Meat Market on the upper block, and he respectfully gives notice that he will be at his office to do no without delay, and will be at the time for collecting the same is drawing to a close.

GEO. A. YOUNG, City Treasurer.

Janesville, September 18th, 1860. sep18dwt

A CARD.

We challenge the Union to produce a more splendid lot of Fancy Dress Blouses than we are now offering, the style and quality are for superior to any we have before received; in fact all our goods are selected with great care, as to pattern, quality, &c., &c.

We are now receiving over \$100,000 worth of merchandise, purchased by Edward McKee, who is now in New York attending the great European sale of the season.

Look out for a mammoth hand-bill in a few days.

East side Main st., Red painted building. September 14th, 1860. sep14dwt

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, September 22, 1860.

Receipts of wheat were still larger to-day than yesterday, there being fully 7000 bushels on the market, and prices during the fore part of the day were firm at the closing figures of yesterday, selling at 82¢ for milling and 81¢ for shipping, but on receipt of news from the lake above, showing a dull and declining market there, buyers lowered their view 1/2¢ per bushel. Afternoon sales ranging at 81¢ for milling samples, and 78¢ for shipping. Closing quiet at these figures. Barley in better demand and prime samples may be quoted 5¢ higher; we note one of one or two lots of choice to-day at 50¢ per 60 lbs. Oats and corn remain in demand at previous rates.

WHEAT.—white winter, 80¢ per bushel; good to choice milling spring 81¢; common to fair shipping 78¢.

CORN.—old shelled at 30¢ per 60 lbs. New in ear 20¢ per 70 lbs.

OATS.—in better supply at 16¢ per bushel.

RYE.—in fair request at 35¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY.—in good demand at 40¢ per 50 lbs., for fair to good quality.

POTATOES.—plenty at 20¢ per bushel.

BUTTER.—scarc and in demand at 14¢.

EGGS.—plenty at 7¢ per dozen.

HIDES.—green, 5 to 6¢; dry, 10 to 12¢.

WHEAT.—spring at 25¢, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY.—chickens, 6¢; turkeys, 7¢.

WOOL.—residue at 25¢ per pound for common to best clips, with but very little coming forward.

Chicago Market.

Friday evening, September 22.

Wheat is lower. No. 1, 87¢; No. 2, 84¢; No. 3, 81¢; No. 4, 78¢. The transaction in the latter grades are much larger than usual. Flour still declined. Corn firm and 3¢ higher. No. 1, 40¢; No. 2, 38¢; No. 3, 35¢. Barley in good demand at 40¢. Rye firm at 30¢ in store.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS! FANCY GOODS! MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Cigar Holders, &c.

FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all the latest styles and patterns.

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE JEWELRY STORE OF WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the greatest care direct from the IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS. By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

HELP WANTED.—A girl to do housework. Also a man to do work in a Hotel and Restaurant. Must give good references for character. Apply to this office or to Milton Junction. sep17dwt

Messrs. Editors:—I desire through the columns of the Gazette to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and Rock county to the following well known, reliable and prompt paying

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, Representing in the Aggregate **CASH ASSETS** to the amount of **\$3,175,000 00.**

Its Success Unparalleled in the Annals of

INSURANCE!

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD

Cash Capital, - \$400,000 00

Cash Assets, - \$582,325 00

THE PHENIX COMPANY

devotes its entire time and attention to the business of

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,

And having a Cash Capital pledged solely for that purpose, is enabled to offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

to those desiring reliable indemnity, and for promptness in the settlement of claims.

Phenix has No Rival in America.

H. KELLOGG, S. L. LOONIS,

Branch Office, Nos. 31 and 33 West Third Street, CHICAGO, ILL. R. H. & M. MAGILL, Gen'l Agents.

The Merchants Insurance Company,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

The Hartford Companies are justly celebrated for their

SAFETY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT,

and among them the Merchants' stands in the front rank.

THE HAMPDEN FIRE INS. CO.,

Of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$225,000.

OLIAS MARSH, JOSEPH C. FENCHON,

Secy. Pres.

THE CONWAY FIRE INS. CO.,

Of Boston, Massachusetts.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$275,000.

D. C. ROGERS, JAS. S. WHITNEY,

Secy. Pres.

THE WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsfield, Mass.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$225,000.

Under the laws of Massachusetts none but

SOUND AND RELIABLE

Insurance Companies are allowed to do business, and among them all there are none in that state more safe or better for the amount at risk than those above named.

THE INSURED

PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS

Without Liability.

THREE-FOURTHS

OF THE PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS

DIVIDED ANNUALLY

TO

POLICY-HOLDERS.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE CO.

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00

Assets, July 1, 1860, \$60,719 64

Liabilities, 14,732 44

The attention of the community is respectfully called to the following features in connection with this Company:

First.—By insuring in this company, the advantages of Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantage afforded in the security given by a simple and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers, already declared, are as follows:

1st Division to Policy-Holders, 1857, 831 Oct 2d " " " 1858, 60 3d " " " 1859, 50 4th " " " 1860, 45

Second.—The security given, which is already largely and constantly increased with each year of successful operation. This is exhibited clearly in the following statement, showing the position of the company in each year since the new system was adopted:

July, 1850. Net Assets of the Company, \$670,295 43

" 1851, " " " 640,719 64

" 1852, " " " 731,908 62

" 1853, " " " 850,081 84

" 1854, " " " 1,000,000 00

Third.—The insured incur no liability whatever, while obtaining these advantages of superior security and cheapness.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secy. GEO. T. LOPPE, Pres.

CHICAGO, ILL. CHAS. P. RICE, Asst. Secy.

THE SECURITY FIRE INS. CO.,

Of New York.

Cash Capital, Half a Million of Dollars.

Surplus, One Hundred Thousand

75 per ct. of the Net Profits

divided annually among policy-holders.

Without Liability on their Part.

R. S. LEVY, Secy. JOSEPH WALKER, Pres.

THOS. W. BIRNALL, Vice Pres.

Applications solicited and Policies issued

in all the above companies, by application

Low Rates

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent

for Janesville and vicinity.

Losses Promptly and Fairly Adjusted.

FULL COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS.

andly

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS!

THE STORE OF

McKey & Bro.

Was closed on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of marketing down our stock, and was opened next morning for trade at the lowest possible prices. Having purchased largely of

the present season, and notwithstanding the large amount of trade we have done for the last two months, we have still on hand a very heavy stock of general merchandise, and in order to make room for our fall purchases, it will be necessary for us to dispose of at least

\$20,000 Worth

OF GOODS WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS!

We know from past experience that this amount can be disposed of if goods are sold cheap enough. For the benefit of the buying community, we annex a list of prices, &c.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS

AT COST!

Delaines, Delaines,

A good Bargain Delaine at 12 1/2 cents. Best Mattings do 20 cents 25 cents only 18 1/2 cents per yard. In fact the best quality Delaine in market at 12 1/2 cents.

LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS!

200 pieces small pattern last color Lawns at 8 1/2 cents, or 20 yards for one dollar. All our 15 cent, 18 cent and 20 cent Lawns for the next 30 days at 12 1/2 cents. All our French, Swiss and Organza Mills at a great reduction.

PRINTS, PRINTS.

Our entire stock of French, English and American Prints will be sold at 10 cents per yard. Those who intend purchasing prints had better avail themselves of this great reduction.

Brillants, Brillants.

White and colored Brillants at 10 cents, 12 1/2 cents, per yard.

Hosiery.

1000 pairs Ladies' brown and colored hose at 8 1/2 cents per pair. We are now in receipt of 100 pairs of that splendid

GRASS CLOTH,

solid by in each large quantity last season, which we continue to sell at 2 1/2 cents per yard, or 1 yd. 33 yds for 60.

Ladies' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

10 cases Ladies' Gaiters, which we will sell at 44 cents per pair, and all others in the same proportion. We have also on hand a large stock of

Sheeting, Linen, Table Linen, Napkins, &c.,

which we offer for the next 30 days at a great reduction. Please read the following list of goods which we offer

FOR ONE DOLLAR!

12 yards good delaine for one dollar.

8 yards twilled delaine for one dollar.

20 yards last color, small pattern lawn for one dollar.

12 yards full yard wide heavy sheeting for one dollar.

11 yards best prints, perfectly fast colors for one dollar.

9 yards blue denim for one dollar.

14 yards full yard wide sheeting for one dollar.

90 fine pocket handkerchiefs for one dollar.

For Ten Cents!

5 children's 1/2 yd. for ten cts. 2 papers pins for ten cts.

2 yd. lawn 1/2 yd. for ten cts. 3 rolls tape for ten cts.

3 bunches blk linen thread do 5 yards green cloth do 5 yards red cloth for ten cts.

5 yd. linen edging for ten cts. 2 doz buttons,

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

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Full freight, as per tariff, to be paid by the consignee upon the arrival of the property in Madison, which amount will be refunded by the railroad agent at Madison upon the re-shipment of the property to the station whence it was originally forwarded, provided it is accompanied by the proper certificate from the secretary of the state agricultural society, and no charge will be made for transporting it from Madison to that station.

In consideration of the foregoing, the shipper is to release the railroad company from all liability for damage or loss, of whatsoever nature, occurring to said property while in their possession, whether or not such damage or loss results from the carelessness or neglect of said company's agents or employees.

A New Book.—We have had upon our table, for several days, without an opportunity to examine it, a new work by the author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," &c., with the title of "Nemesia." It is published by Derby & Jackson, New York, and a circular accompanying the book thus describes it: "The scene of the story of Nemesia, is laid in the South; the time, the beginning of the present century. The customs and many of the events of those days are traced with fidelity and spirit, yet so skillfully interwoven with the statistics and very historical details. The homes of fifty years ago seem familiar to him as those he visited but yesterday, and their inmates differ little from the men and women with whom he associates daily. The pictures of humble life of which we have many in the earlier chapters, are graphic and refreshing. In other work from the author's pen can there be found greater reality of incident, more artistic delineation of character, more earnestness of thought and vigor of description, and certainly no other contains a plot so striking in conception and so ably managed. The reader cannot but remark as he proceeds how naturally, yet how irresistibly, he is borne along by the tide of events—for the story seems to tell itself—the author, all the while out of sight. There is no need after he is once in the current, to explain the bold and somewhat ominous tide that flows at the top of the page. Before the Nemesia is unveiled, the reader feels her subtle influence, understanding by intuition that there are hidden springs and secret wires under the feet and in the homes of the unsuspecting objects of her vengeance, and the pertinent motto of the author, 'The Mills of the Gods grind slowly,' fully approves the relation, though sometimes slow, is always sure."

For sale by Newell, price \$1.25.

Rev. Hiram Foote will preach at the Congregational church to-morrow morning.

A gentleman named Robinson reached St. Paul the other morning, by the overland route via Pembina, from Oregon, having traveled the entire distance on horseback and alone. The distance journeyed is somewhere in the neighborhood of seven hundred miles. He left Oregon sometime in the month of May last.

THE SLIPS.

In the Congregational Church will be read on Monday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All persons wishing to obtain slips for the coming year are requested to be at the church promptly at the hour.

By Order of the Trustees.

September 21, 1860. sep21-12

The City Treasurer.

The record has been made to the record of the City Treasurer, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All persons wishing to obtain slips for the coming year are requested to be at the church promptly at the hour.

By Order of the Trustees.

September 21, 1860. sep21-12

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860.

Receipts of wheat were still larger today than yesterday, there being fully 1000 bushels on the market, and prices during the fore part of the day were firm at the closing figures of yesterday, selling at \$2.50 for milling spring and \$2.40 for shipping, but on receipt of news from the lake shore, showing a dull and declining market there, buyers lowered their bids to \$2.35 per bushel. Afternoon sales ranging at \$1.35 for milling samples, and \$2.30 for shipping. Closing quiet at these figures. Barley is in better demand and prime samples may be quoted to higher; we note sale of one or two lots of choice to-day at 60c per 50 lbs. Oats and corn remain in demand at previous rates.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter No. 2, good to choice milling spring \$2.50; common to fair shipping \$2.40.

CORN—old shell-bell at 30c per 50 lbs. New in ear 20c per 50 lbs.

OATS—in better supply at 10c per bushel.

RYE—in better supply at 10c per bushel.

BARLEY—in good demand at 40c per 50 lbs, for fair to good quality.

POTATOES—plenty at 20c per bushel.

BUTTER—scarcely in demand at 14c.

EGGS—plenty at 7c per dozen.

HIDES—Green, 5 to 6, Dry, 10 to 12.

WHEAT—spring at 2.50, per 100 lbs.

POLLOCK—choice salted turkeys, 7c.

WOOL—ranges at 25c per pound, for common to best clips, with but very little coming forward.

Chicago Market.

Wheat is lower. No. 1, \$2.35; No. 2, \$2.30; No. 3, \$2.25; No. 4, \$2.20; No. 5, \$2.15; No. 6, \$2.10; No. 7, \$2.05; No. 8, \$2.00; No. 9, \$1.95; No. 10, \$1.90; No. 11, \$1.85; No. 12, \$1.80; No. 13, \$1.75; No. 14, \$1.70; No. 15, \$1.65; No. 16, \$1.60; No. 17, \$1.55; No. 18, \$1.50; No. 19, \$1.45; No. 20, \$1.40; No. 21, \$1.35; No. 22, \$1.30; No. 23, \$1.25; No. 24, \$1.20; No. 25, \$1.15; No. 26, \$1.10; No. 27, \$1.05; No. 28, \$1.00; No. 29, \$0.95; No. 30, \$0.90; No. 31, \$0.85; No. 32, \$0.80; No. 33, \$0.75; No. 34, \$0.70; No. 35, \$0.65; No. 36, \$0.60; No. 37, \$0.55; No. 38, \$0.50; No. 39, \$0.45; No. 40, \$0.40; No. 41, \$0.35; No. 42, \$0.30; No. 43, \$0.25; No. 44, \$0.20; No. 45, \$0.15; No. 46, \$0.10; No. 47, \$0.05; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00.

Wheat is lower. No. 1, \$2.35; No. 2, \$2.30; No. 3, \$2.25; No. 4, \$2.20; No. 5, \$2.15; No. 6, \$2.10; No. 7, \$2.05; No. 8, \$2.00; No. 9, \$1.95; No. 10, \$1.90; No. 11, \$1.85; No. 12, \$1.80; No. 13, \$1.75; No. 14, \$1.70; No. 15, \$1.65; No. 16, \$1.60; No. 17, \$1.55; No. 18, \$1.50; No. 19, \$1.45; No. 20, \$1.40; No. 21, \$1.35; No. 22, \$1.30; No. 23, \$1.25; No. 24, \$1.20; No. 25, \$1.15; No. 26, \$1.10; No. 27, \$1.05; No. 28, \$1.00; No. 29, \$0.95; No. 30, \$0.90; No. 31, \$0.85; No. 32, \$0.80; No. 33, \$0.75; No. 34, \$0.70; No. 35, \$0.65; No. 36, \$0.60; No. 37, \$0.55; No. 38, \$0.50; No. 39, \$0.45; No. 40, \$0.40; No. 41, \$0.35; No. 42, \$0.30; No. 43, \$0.25; No. 44, \$0.20; No. 45, \$0.15; No. 46, \$0.10; No. 47, \$0.05; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00.

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